

## Unit 2: Conflict and Rebellion

### Readings:

- *Pageant*, Chapters 6-8
- *Conflict and Consensus*, vol. 1, Four views of the Revolution: Rossiter, Jensen, Morgan, Norton

### Themes:

1. Colonists reevaluate their relationship with Great Britain and with each other.
2. The American Revolution as a conservative or radical movement.
3. The American Revolution's place in world developments of the time period.

### Assignments:

- Prepare a British Policy Chart: Create a chart detailing the various British policies enacted following the Seven Years' War (Proclamation of 1763 through the Intolerable Acts). Indicate the content or provisions of these acts, the colonial response and the impact on growing colonial unity, and the impact of the experience on post-independence governance. Include the proclamation of 1763, Grenville Acts, Townsend Duties, Committees of Correspondence, Tea Act, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, [detailed], First Continental Congress, Samuel Adams, and Sons of Liberty. Due on the day of the Unit Exam.
- Debate: Loyalists v. Patriots
  - The Independence movement as a conservative or radical movement:
    - ✓ The class is divided into four groups, each assigned to one article from *Conflict and Consensus* on the nature of the American Revolution. Each group makes a presentation to the class reflecting the views of the author about whether the American Revolution was more radical in nature. Students take notes on all four presentations and write a take-home essay taking a position on whether the independence movement was conservative or radical in its goals and results. You must cite references from at least two of the articles. (Day 5)
- Answer the essay questions for this unit in detailed outline form.

### Essays: Due on day of exam.

- Why did the Ohio Valley become the arena of conflict between the French and British in America?
- It is sometimes observed that the roots of future wars lie in the results of past wars. In what ways does it appear that the French and Indian War helped to cause the American Revolutionary War?
- Both the British and the colonists were devoted to the principle of "No taxation without representation." This being true, how did both taxation and representation become major sources of controversy between the colonists and Parliament?

- The text authors comment, “Insurrection of thought usually precedes insurrection of deed.” What do they mean? In what ways is this generalization an accurate description of the coming of the American Revolutionary War?

Classes:

1. Wars for Empire; Results of the French and Indian War
  - *Pageant*: Chapter 6; pages 106-121
  - *Spirit*: Chapter 6: B: 3; C: 1, 2, 3
  - The Colonies in 1763-A New Society
2. Writing Skills, Mercantilism – “Mercantilism was actually more favorable to the colonies than to Great Britain.” Assess the validity of this statement.
  - *Pageant*: Chapter 7; pages 122-139
  - British Colonial Policy-A Tradition of Neglect
3. The Road to Revolution, 1763-1775
  - *Pageant*: Chapter 7; pages 122-139
  - *Spirit*: Chapter 7: B: 1
  - Path to Revolution, 1763-1776
4. The Declaration of Independence; Advantages and Disadvantages
  - *Pageant*: Chapter 8; pages 143-146
  - *Spirit*: Chapter 7: E: 1; 8: A: 1, 2; 8: B: 1, 2, 3
  - The Declaration of Independence
- The Beginnings of Revolution
  - *Pageant*: Chapter 8; pages 140-163
5. Presentations: *Conflict and Consensus*
6. The War, The Results; Treaty of Paris, 1783
  - *Pageant*: Chapter 8; pages 151-163
  - The Effects of the American Revolution
7. Unit 2 Exam/Unit 2 Essay Exam